The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,971—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)
Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cocanada, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocomada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 833 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 1,988 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th November, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	Including Wines.
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Each heavy Package will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on boa. d.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	Sailing about	10th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	do.	1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	do.	18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	13th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.	
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin..	2272	486	to follow.	
s.s. TRINACRIA	A. White	2107	424	do.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read..	2289	500	do.	
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison..	3060	400	do.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— BANGALORE	2242	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Harlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	5th Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way via Southampton	Rs.	1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,
CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
November 1st, 1880. Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. MARS Captain F. Colombo, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th November, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.
TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.
INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-8 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half-chests of 50 lbs., three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 11 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & (Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,014
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of one thousand sets of PONY EQUIPMENTS and one thousand PONY JHOOLS.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on MONDAY, at 1 p.m., the 8th November, 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUSEN, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd November, 1880.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial.
GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY,
PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, AND
PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash, Re. 1-0. Credit, Re. 1-2.,
OF THE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Geo. Norville and Geo. Crofton.
Stage Managers, J. Burton and G. Crofton.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Company sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th October, per s. s. Hispania, and will comprise the following artistes :—

Mrs. Digby de R. Willoughby.	Mr. John Burton.
Miss Edith Wilson.	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Miss Clara Hutchinson.	Mr. J. Turner.
Miss Emily Blain.	Mr. R. Cowell.
Miss Violet Vivian.	Mr. George Crofton.
Miss Minnie Nordt.	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mrs. Norville.	Mr. George Norville.
Musical Director	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Scenic Artiste	Herr Maurice Freyberger.
Mechanist	Mr. Morton.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION FUND
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 8-30 P. M.

Admission : Reserved seats, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.

Tickets to be had at Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BOOKSELLER and S. P. C. K., Meadow Street, Bombay.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 4th instant, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1880, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3. P. M., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 26th October last, at the Company's office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	„ 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„ 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel during the last six weeks, and found it most comfortable ; the attendance, and the table particularly, is very good. It is in every respect by far the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay.—J. GORDON, Chamber of Commerce, 4th August, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL-KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY, 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA AGENTS :—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

FOUND, a Brindle BULL-TERRIER BITCH. Owner can have her by paying for this advertisement. Apply A., care of this office.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen, W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Fresh HAMS, just landed ex S. S. "Cicero." Apply at 1, Forbes Street, Fort. Rutonjee Bomonjee and Co.

WANTED by a STEWARD, a situation aboard or ashore ; 15 years' references. Address E. A., Coffee Room, 3 Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. A. CUNHA is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS. String Bands supplied at the shortest notice. Apply, Furtados' Library, No. 11, Kalbadavi Road.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Ladies' Black and Grey Plush GAINSBOROUGH HATS. Rs. 9 each.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a Second-Class ENGINEER to take charge of a pair of Nasmyth presses up-country. Apply, with testimonials, KNOOP and Co.

Fresh arrival of Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Leather Belts with Dress and Fan-Holder, Perfumery. Dorabjee Cooverjee Majoo.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' French Kid SHOES, Rs. 8-8 per pair ; Kid Button BOOTS, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

FOR sale, the celebrated Dumlote Teas of season 1880, Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-6 ; and Pekoe mixture, Re. 1-8 per lb. Apply to D. P. Batha & Co., 26, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; withpostage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession, CHINCHPOOGLY COTTAGE, No. 31, Byculla to Parel Road, with or without furniture. Rent moderate. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED to ADVANCE upon house-property in Bombay from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. Apply to B. SAKARAMJEE and Co., House and Estate Agents, 33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, Rs. 350, UNFURNISHED, Rs. 300, per month, from 15th November, for one year, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, large garden. The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply by letter to G. STEWARD, Bombay Club.

A METAL HARDWARE and GENERAL EXPORT and IMPORT FIRM, well up in values, goods, and produce, WANTS an AGENT in Bombay to place consignments and indent, open London Bank Credits, and co-operate for a LARGE TRADE on SHORT TERMS. A. A. I. 3, PERSHORE ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

A LADY residing in a large country-house of healthily situated in North Wiltshire will receive three children to be educated with her own little ones. English, French, Music, &c. A mother's care and a very happy home. Terms moderate. Highest references both in England and India. Apply in the first instance to P. care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co. Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, AMERICAN and CHEDDAR CHEESE, Ham, Bacon, &c., just received. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 25th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

2. In Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual depots is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara about 1,500 candies of 560 lbs. each.

3. For further particulars apply by letter or wire to Belgaum, directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for the rejection of any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.
Conservator's Office S. Dn., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Mark near Jumma Musjid

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET.
St. Julien Medoc,
Cash, per doz. Quarts Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Bordeaux,
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Petit Medoc,
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET.
Medoc,
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Lagrange,
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET.
Chateau La Rose,
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 28.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Margaux,
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds	... ...	...per Hhd, Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC	... ...	... „ „ 210
SUPERIOR MEDOC	... ...	... „ „ 260

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well-known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintains the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PORTMANTEAUS, Rs. 12 to Rs. 24.
Rs. 27 to Rs. 24, OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Rs. 36 to Rs. 48, GLADSTONE BAGS.
A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR AND CO., 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY,
THE TRAVELLERS' KIT-HOUSE.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WATCHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty, that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—Morning Post.

Price, Credit	...Rs. 54-0 per doz. qts.	Rs. 57-0 for 2 doz. pts.	
„ Cash	„ 52-8 „	„ 55-8 „	

IMPORTED SOLELY BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	... „	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, which embraces the LATEST FASHIONABLE PARIS NOVELTIES introduced in India.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, specially selected by their Paris firm from the LEADING HOUSES in Paris.

READY-MADE DRESSES of the latest Paris fashions just received.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.'s DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS, and ALL ORDERS entrusted to them will be PROMPTLY EXECUTED with the greatest care and attention, and in a STYLE unequalled by any other house in India.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. most respectfully solicit an INSPECTION of their FRESH STOCK of PARIS NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MILL-OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a "Reserve Stock," &c., of the most valuable and useful engineering stores and a quantity of old stores.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Defences' Store and Workyard, Mazagon, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the undermentioned stores, viz. :—

Reserve stock, consisting of copper, iron, and brass nails of sorts and sizes, screws and tacks, a quantity of pumice, metals, consisting of yellow metal, sheathing, brass, lead, iron, and steel, paints, coils of iron, wire rope, manilla rope, leather pump hide hose and belting, &c. Old store, consisting of bolts and nuts, meters, C. I. Ram and Guide, blocks, cannon-balls, iron shoots, stands and presses, C. I. wheels, rail chairs, fish-plate, iron chains, copper, iron plates, &c. The above stores will be on view from 8th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th November, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder :—

A large quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1,000 Boxes, each 30 packets, De Roubaix Jeuar and Co., stearine candles.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One bay dark pony (mare), with a light dog-cart and plated mounted harness, complete, the property of a gentleman having no further use.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome french-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full-size slate billiard-table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 4-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.
—bay, 4th November, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a shop in Khuiaee Chuckla a quantity of glassware, chandeliers, lamps, &c., belonging to the estate of a deceased merchant.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 „ figured shirtings.
10 cases prints.
10 „ choties.

By order of Messrs Dewar and Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Ruttunsey Currumsey,

3 bales, 36 packages, blue woollen cloth.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of new Reading Books

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal by order of the Commissary of Ordnance, A quantity of Unserviceable Ordnance stores, comprising fire-engine, cordage, leather, firewood, old accoutrements, and harness, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Luxumibai, widow of Venayeckrao Jugonnaljee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix with the Will annexed of Jugonnath Sunkersett,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1880.

THE markets are closed for Dewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Duggry, 878 tons, Captain P. Christopherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th June) with a cago of 1,329 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Coast and Cutch, brought 226 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with 75 deck passengers.

THE ship Amyone, 1,300 tons, Captain P. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (20th July) with a cargo of 1,848 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Miss Walcott, Surg. T. E. Wargan, Surg. Earle, Mr. J. E. Bodger, Mr. E. C. Kane, Mr. J. Noorbhoy, and 536 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Amyone	Robertson	Shields, July 20.
	Duggry	Christopherson	Cardiff, June 13.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Parson	Kurrachee, Oct. 31

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
3	Silverbow	Dougall	Calcutta.
	Acorn	Owen	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bokhara, to Australia.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Arrow, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

29 Baroda ..... Russell ..... London, July 5.
Henrietta ..... Wrigt ..... Mauritius, Sept. 12.
30 Chanda (s) ..... Allen ..... Bombay, Oct. 7.
Berar ..... Larke ..... London, July 4.
31 Chyebassa(s) ..... Burke ..... London, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29.—Steamers Maharani and Reliance.
Oct. 30.—Steamers Baghdad and Palm. Barque Star of Scotia and a Barque (shewed W. M. D. G.).

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—5,200 bags rice, M. S. Gubbay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Surat (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ADELAIDE.

Bokhara (s)—28 boxes nutmegs and 20 cases cloves, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—102 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co; 50 bales cotton, Talockchund Kevalram; 42 bales twist, B. and A. Hormarjee; 125 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 52 bales twist, Rezmoobhoy Habibbhoy; 78 bales cotton, You Lun Ching; 96 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s)—24 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·906
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	88·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	E. NE. ENE. WNW. NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	204

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 1.

Hildebrand, Lieut., P. W. D., from leave, from England.
Leggatt, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Russell, Lieut.-Col., 12th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Hancock, Col., R. E., from leave, from England.
Bather, Conductor, P. W. D., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 2.

Worgan, Surg., on sick leave, from Kandahar.

NOVEMBER 3rd.

Bolster, Surg. Major, on duty, from Moradabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1880.

1. Targets Nos. 2 and 4 will be reserved on Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th inst., for members wishing to compete for Simla Volunteer Prizes competitions. Shooting for these prizes will commence each day at 7-15 a. m. There must be at least three competitors for each entry. Ammunition can be had on the ground on payment. Entrance fee for this match is rupees three, sighting shots, two at each range, four annas each shot, all to be paid on the ground.

2. No. 1255, Vol. Chas. Warren, having joined, is taken on the strength and posted to C Company.

By Order
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg C. W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Dept, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, from the date on which he receives charge from Surg G. Bomford.

Mr. H. Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railways, is granted furlough for 2 years under Chap IV, Sec 21, of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from 20th Oct 1880, or such subsequent date as he may have been relieved.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal:—

Surgs J. C. Fullerton, A. Barclay, E. Sanders, and E. A. Brander.

The services of Surg T. E. L. Bate are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Lieut H. A. Deane, of the 1st Punjab Cavy, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Mr. H. Leeds, Depy. Consvr. of Forests of the 1st Grade, now on leave, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Puniab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. D. Hall, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, and Political Agent Western Malwa, is appointed to be Commdt, Bhopal Battalion, vice Col. Forbes, retired.

Maj. A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squdn. Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to be 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, vice Col. Hall.

Col. C. A. Bengough, Commdg Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is appointed to officiate as Mily. Asst. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col. R. C. Stewart, or until further others.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. P. Ford, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Sec. 13, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of 7th Sept. 1880.

RAWALPINDI COMMAND.

With reference to Insp.-Genl. Mily. Works' Notification No. 59, dated 14th Oct. 1880, Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Exec. Engr., joined this Command on the forenoon of 19th Oct. 1880, and is attached to this Office as a temporary arrangement from that date.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 11 of 1880, Mr. W. H. Freeman is retransferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Elston, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of 3 months' leave on medical certificate in excess of that notified in this Office Notification No. 94, dated 10th July 1880.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 341, dated 20th Oct. 1880, Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, is posted temporarily to the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, and placed under orders of Consulting Engr, Lahore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS—November 2nd, at Surat, the wife of N. B. Beyts, Esq., Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Guzerat, of a son.
BROWN—November 2nd, at Poona, the wife of J. B. Brown, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENMAN—BLODWELL—November 2nd, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Percy James Henman, son of James Henman, Westend, Stagsden, Bedford, England, to Grace Spooner Blodwell, youngest daughter of the late T. P. Blodwell, Esq., of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
VINING—BLODWELL—November 2nd, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Fred. William James Vining, son of late Fred. Hinds Vining, of Bombay, to Kate Williams Blodwell, eldest surviving daughter of the late T. P. Blodwell, Esq., of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
ROUGHTON—BELFOUR—November 3rd, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, George Woodford Roughton, Esq., of Bombay, Solicitor, to Miss Cristabel Edith Belfour.

DEATH.

KETTLEWELL—November 1st, at Tanna, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kettlewell, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 29th, at Nellore, the wife of John Anderson, B. A., Head Master, Hindu High School, Nellore, of a son.
BOCK—October 29th, at Phalera, the wife of Mr. A. R. Bock, Asst. Conservator, Forests, of a daughter.
MILLAR—October 30th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of W. Linton Millar, of a son.
SUTHERLAND—October 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of William Alexander Sutherland, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS

HAWKES—October 11th, at Dacca, Francis Hawkes, Mem. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Dacca.
POUSAZ—October 26th at Agra, Catherine Pousaz, Zenana mission.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.
Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an idelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

WANT OF JUSTICE.—We cannot publish your letter. Complain to the Collector.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

WE have heard a very great deal of late about revised pension rules for officers of the Indian Army. It is generally allowed that the sum of £191-12-0 is hardly enough to give an officer after twenty years' service in India. Nor is £292-0-0, after twenty-four years, a stipend that many men are able to retire on. But reserving the consideration of this question for another opportunity, we wish to-day to consider the subject of the pension rules for the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys who make up what we commonly call our Native Army. Avoiding all technicalities, we shall briefly and plainly lay before our readers the facts of the case—and the facts are such that comment is well-nigh superfluous. A sepoy is enlisted for a period of thirty-two years, and unless he is broken down by sickness, or disabled by wounds, he cannot leave the Army before this period has expired, unless he petitions Government for his discharge, in which event he forfeits all claim to pension. Now let us see the result of such rules. A sepoy has served for twenty-two or twenty-three years, let us suppose. He is still a strong, hearty man, with ten years more work in him. But he wants to leave the service for one of the many reasons that influence men of his class. He may be the only survivor of his family, on whom the care of the few acres of land and the old homestead has thus devolved. Someone else has laid claims to this land, and a law-suit is threatened. All who are conversant with the routine of life in a native regiment know how common such cases are, and what a deep and painful impression is produced on the mind of a sepoy as he contemplates the chance of the fields that have belonged to his family for generations passing into the possession of a stranger. Before this business cropped up, he may have been a smart, intelligent man, clean and neat in appearance, and proud of his profession. Now everything is changed for him. The thought of his land absorbs all other ideas. He applies for furlough, but—as he knew before—none is due to him, and his request is refused. He, perhaps, asks for his discharge, but his commanding officer refuses to hear of such a thing, pointing out that this entails forfeiture of pension. But very likely the value of the few acres or bigas of land the sepoy is so anxious about is merely nominal, and he clings to them solely from that feeling of love of the land so strongly implanted in the peasantry of every nation in the world. If he returns to his village without a pension, of what avail has it been that he has served the Sirkar faithfully for more than twenty years? No, he can't go without his pension; but how is he to obtain it? He knows that if he were ill, he would receive the coveted boon, and so he determines to feign sickness. He accordingly goes to the hospital, to the astonishment of the doctor, who very likely hardly knows him by sight. Being asked what ails him, he probably says rheumatism; and after he has been kept under observation for a day or two he is discharged as having nothing the matter with him. He is not to be thus easily put off, however. He goes to hospital again and again; and the doctor knowing him to be a man of good character, and respected in the regiment, begins to think he must have some mysterious disease. He loses flesh rapidly, partly because his mind is ill at ease about his land, but principally because he deliberately half-starves himself. When out of hospital he is slovenly in dress and careless on parade; when in hospital he is a perfect nuisance to the doctor. Everyone gets tired of him; and the end of it is that he is invalided out of the service, and gains by trickery and malingering the pension that should have been his by the right of long and faithful service. Let us be just in the matter, and say plainly that Government forces sepoys to lie and cheat in this way, and the latter must not be blamed for the sins of the former. Nor let us rush hastily to the conclusion that malingering is confined to the Indian Army, and that it may be safely attributed to some trickery supposed to be innate in the native character. Let us quote Sir William Napier, the illustrious historian of the Peninsula War, to show that under certain conditions British soldiers are more determined malingerers than their dusky comrades. "The soldiers," says Napier, "maddened by the monotony of drill and the ferocity of a discipline disgracing civilization, sought by a variety of devices evincing extraordinary resolution and subtlety to escape from their unhappiness. Amonest other modes they created a bastard ophthalmia, which ruined many hundreds of the finest men, and for a long time baffled the medical officers both as to its cause and cure. Finally, it was discovered that a soldier of the 28th was its originator; that he had taught the patient to hold his eyelids open, while a comrade scraped lime from the barrack ceiling into his eyes. Inflammation was then kept up by other means, the disease became contagious, and the result was terrible: thousands of the finest men were lost to the service."

Everyone knows how brief is the period that the British soldier of to-day has to serve with the colours, and that at the end of that period he passes, under certain conditions, into the reserve. But it is far different with his native comrade. His contract with Government is, practically speaking, for life. He can only get out of it, as we have seen, in a manner that not only degrades himself, but throws discredit on the Government he serves. And that Government is a great loser by its folly. Under the existing rules a sepoy pensioned is a sepoy lost to the State. Instead of forming able-bodied pensioners into a reserve, they are allowed to draw their pensions in idleness and uselessness (so far as the State is concerned) for ten, twenty, and even thirty years. When there is a drain upon the Bombay Army, we have to call upon Madras to lend us a few regiments for garrison duty, instead of calling out our own reserves. If forming reserves were a measure involving great practical difficulties, and necessitating the immediate expenditure of a vast sum of money, one can imagine the authorities shrinking from its introduction. But it is no such thing. The pension rates for sepoys at present are four rupees a month if they are invalided before attaining thirty-two years' service; on the completion of thirty-two years with the colours they can claim seven rupees a month. What we would propose in the place of these rules, which are mere inducements to men to malinger, is that every able-bodied sepoy should on the completion of twenty years be drafted into a reserve for ten years on a pension of five rupees per mensem; sickly men and men unfit for the Army should receive, as heretofore, a pension of four rupees a month, and their services dispensed with for good. When men had been ten years with the reserve they might be finally pensioned on six rupees a month, and be no longer liable to be called upon to serve. We put forth this scheme in the merest outline, without the slightest pretensions to completeness. We must have a reserve, and competent authorities can work out the details. If those authorities choose to persevere in a system of pensions which is unsatisfactory to the State, unsatisfactory to the pensioner, and burdensome to the taxpayer, they grievously fail in their duty to the interests committed to their charge.

WE called attention last week to the many errors in the article in the *Contemporary Review* entitled "Why keep India?"—an article which, ascribing to India's connection with England all the real, and many more imaginary evils, ends in nothing, the writer at last denying that he has anything to do with practical politics. The statements made in that article are so palpably untrue, and the arguments so ill-founded, that they would not be worth answering even if the writer had come to a practical conclusion; as, after drawing an imaginary tale, he acknowledges that there is no moral to attach to it, we might leave this creature of the imagination to itself, for its inaccuracies and exaggeration will be evident to every man of ordinary intelligence. If our reasons for keeping India were only those stated by the author of the *Contemporary* article, namely, that Manchester might have a market for her cotton goods, and thus secure a profit of five millions sterling a year, and that the sons of rich men at home might find employment here with the assurance that "an Englishman going to India *always* returns in the end full of years, wealth, and honours," then we certainly should not ignore, as the reviewer does, the practical conclusion that it were better for us to leave the country. Anyone so practical as to see in our connection with India only a market for piece-goods and a preserve for the sons of our wealthy families appears a trifle disingenuous when he ignores the practical conclusion of these arguments, and disappears from mental view under the guise of a "political theorist." If the burdens which the Indian connection throws upon England are so many and so great as this writer affirms—if it does cost thousands of lives and millions of money—if it does carry with it world-wide complications—if the only return be a few millions to Manchester and a field of employment for a class who can look out for themselves, then our duty is clear: we should retire from the country. We might, perhaps, even be expected to follow the wishes of the writer, and withdrawing from all foreign complications, and retiring within our little island, devote ourselves "to the comfort, the beautifying, and the ennobling of the world," whatever this may mean. No nation could reasonably be called upon to make such sacrifices for such paltry gains. He quotes the case of the colonies as an analogous one, and says that if any of the colonies would wish to dissolve its connection with the parent-country, we would all say, "Let them go." But have the colonies been trained to their condition of independence by being told that they were a great expense and trouble to the mother-country, and that what we were looking forward to was the getting rid of them? We know of no men of light and leading, whether calling themselves political theorists or the more useful practical statesmen, who have ever taught this doctrine as regards our colonies; and the analogy therefore falls to the ground. Had Russia or any other power attempted to conquer any one of our colonies, we should have protected our interests there as we have done and shall continue to do in India.

But is it true that there are only "two just claims" for our retention of India, *viz.*, the profit to Manchester and the furnishing a field of occupation for rich men's sons? Is it nothing that we give peace and order throughout the length and breadth of the land, which we do not hesitate to say that no other Power on earth could do? We have made and still make many mistakes; many exceptions might reasonably be taken to the method and the instruments by which our power has become consolidated. But the result remains that one's life and property here in India is as safe as in any part of the world, that each one gets his rights as well as in the most civilized countries, and that there is no hindrance to the progressive development of the country. But we have done and are doing more than this: we are spreading education and knowledge among the masses of the people; no wealth or influential patronage is necessary to acquire a sufficient education to push one's way into an influential position. Does such a result follow the conquests of other nations? Do we hear of schools in Central Asia established by Russia—that nation which, according to this writer, "may be better fitted, with her rough-and-ready ways, for dealing with inferior races than we are?" And then, the development of the country by means of railways and telegraphs built with English capital—this capital, too, furnished at a lower rate of interest to India than to any other country in the world for the purpose. Do the "rough-and-ready ways" of Russia embrace networks of railways such as India is rapidly acquiring? Much more remains to be done in this direction, but the produce of the country is already brought within reach of the markets of the world. And then the commerce and the mercantile navy of England: is that doing nothing for India, not only in the way of the development of the country, but in enlarging the ideas of its people by bringing them into contact with all parts of the world? Where would India have found the markets for her rice, her jute, her tea, her cotton, and her many other products, had it not been for her English connection; and how long would she keep those markets if England did not keep India? Are not the native cotton manufacturers here in Bombay studying the wants of the China and African markets in order to develop the trade in their goods? What has stimulated the production of jute, tea, coffee, rice, and many other articles of export which have given wealth to parts of this country, but the trade which the English connection gives India the opportunity of enjoying? It seems almost puerile to rehearse the obvious advantages which come to India from her connection with England; and yet the writer of this article sees in our connection with India only two results, the salt-tax, which he most erroneously considers oppresive, and the Afghan war. His narrow view embraces nothing more, and he professedly longs for the time when England may withdraw from India, in order that the tax on salt may be reduced, and that there may be no more temptation to cross the Himalayas to restrict Russian influence.

"Why keep India?" Because while we are doing her inculculable good, she furnishes a field for the training of our young men, not of the rich only, but of all classes and for all occupations. It is not the services alone that receive them; it is also commerce, manufacture, agriculture, mines, all the thousand-and-one occupations which Englishmen find to do here, and in doing which they teach the native what he may do. That we are here shows that we ought to be here; call it Providence, or destiny, or fate, or the survival of the fittest, or by any other name. We are here because there was work to do, and no other could do it as well as we. We stay because there is still work to do. And stay we shall, in spite of lamenting Jeremiahs, and in spite, too, of short-sighted, narrow-minded writers who see in our connection with this country only a salt-tax and an Afghan war on one side, and cotton goods and rich men's sons on the other. The time may come when India may stand alone, when there may be some bond of union established among her divided races and her equally divided classes of each race. When that time comes, and she is able to govern herself, and maintain order and security, should she wish to sever her connection with England, no one would wish to oppose her, any more than they would now oppose the absolute independence of any one of the English colonies. But that time is hardly within the scope of the dreams of those now living. The object to be kept in view, is not, as this writer would seem to imply, how soon we can get rid of India, but how best we can improve our connection with her. India is a part of the British Empire, and must remain so; her growth and her improvement mean the growth and the improvement of the Empire itself. The advantage of the connection is mutual, otherwise it could not exist. This advantage will not be increased by exaggerating the burdens and the difficulties on one side or on the other, but by hearty efforts to remove the difficulties and to lighten the burdens. This Mr. Grant Allen and Mr. Hyndman are not doing, however sincere their efforts may be. They consider the publication of a warped and inaccurate diagnosis of a disease to be a medicine to cure that disease, whereas it not only does nothing towards a cure, but tends in the other direction. India can never be anything of herself until the masses of the people are raised from poverty and ignorance to practise thrift and to aspire to reasonable comfort. The country is progressing, though slowly, in this direction; but articles like that we have been considering tend only to hinder her progress; and a writer cannot effectually screen himself from the responsibility of groundless statements and false reasoning by calling himself a theorist, and trying to throw upon practical men the work of carrying out his foolish theories.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, OCT. 15.

THE prospects of the American cotton crop in the current year are still eagerly discussed, but do not seem to improve with time. A week or two since I gave you the results to date, and may now add further particulars, gleaned from various sources, chiefly the American journals. To begin with, the weather last month was very unfavourable in the Gulf region, the New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston reports mentioning complaints of worms, rust, rot, and shedding, and that the plant was not fruiting well. The Atlantic ports advices are not so bad, but they are only moderately reassuring. All over the cotton region, indeed, it may be said that the calculation is that the yield will be less than last year's. The result is certainly disappointing, remembering what was the promise of the early part of the season. On the 15th July last, as a New Orleans paper points out, the prospect of the cotton crop was, perhaps, the best ever known in the South. Excepting in the overflown regions the crop had been planted early, had reached a fine healthy stage of development, and the weather was simply perfect. Everybody was buoyant, everybody was confident, business throve, and all went well. It was impossible to find anyone who would discuss the forthcoming yield at a less figure than 6,000,000 bales, which at that time seemed quite a reasonable estimate. Since the middle of July, however, everything has changed for the worse. The rain which began in that month continued to the close, and all through August far into September. The effect of this was, first, to produce an abnormal growth of the weed, concentrating the energies of the plant in a determination to rank luxuriance of stalk and limb instead of to fruit; next, when the soil became quite saturated, and the water was standing in the rows as a permanent arrangement (for the cotton plantations, it appears, are no longer "ditched,") the brief intervals of fierce sunshine tended to scorch and "rust" the foliage, producing a new fatal disease; and, thirdly, as the latest evil consequence, dating from the 25th August to the 15th September, the bolls began to rot upon the stalk instead of opening, while those which had already opened were sprouting and turning black. The situation could not well have been more discouraging. The "bottom crop" was being beaten off by the rains; the "middle crop" was little more than a lot of rotten bolls; only the "top crop," which had not advanced far enough to be seriously injured by the weather, seemed to promise well. Meanwhile the planters had to stand helplessly by and see the open cotton destroyed, and every day thus lost brought them nearer to the prospect of a frost which would destroy all hope of realising anything from the slowly-maturing "top crop." Then, towards the middle of September, came a favourable change in the weather. The rain ceased, and harvesting operations could be commenced. But this was only for a few days;—about the end of that month the weather again took a turn for the worse. The sun was obscured, and there were frequent heavy showers, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, although with a more even temperature. On the whole it seems pretty clear, so far as we have yet gone, that the yield will be below average, acre per acre, taking the last few years. It must not, however, be forgotten that the acreage is considerably augmented this year. Allowing for that, and assuming the "after-season," that is, the late picking season, to be good, a South Carolina authority arrives at the conclusion that there may be a crop of 5,898,477 bales of 440 lbs. each, or 6,488,319 bales of 400 lbs. each. Should the "after-season" be excellent, then the yield must be enlarged to 6,063,700 bales of 440 lbs. each. Of course it is not at all likely that the most favourable of these estimates will be realised: the season is late, and the later the season the greater, invariably, are the risks. The Manchester advices, although by no means brilliant, are not so bad as they have often been, prices being firm, but with not much business doing. Wednesday last was the traditional "lucky day" which follows the close of the Calcutta holidays, and which is supposed to serve as an index to the character of the demand to be expected from India for some time to come; but it did not bring many orders, and the revival is still in the future. The discussion about wages is meanwhile kept going, in readiness for resuscitating the old controversy as soon as there is the slightest indication that the masters are making more money in either spinning or weaving. On the instant that trade is seen to have improved, as evidenced either by larger purchases of cotton at Liverpool or by heavier sales of yarns or of piece-goods,—it does not matter which,—the demand for advanced wages will be made, with the alternative of a strike if it is not conceded. This is the pleasant dilemma before the employers. It is almost enough to make them desire that trade may never improve, or to make them try to conceal any improvement as long as they possibly can. As already stated, the supply of cotton will be ample from the United States at least, even if not equal to the six-millions-of-bales' estimate which found favour a month or two since. There will also be a good crop in Egypt, and I presume in India. But whatever advantages manufacturers may derive from abundant raw material may be altogether neutralised by a recurrence of wage disputes with their "hands," already filled with a vague discontent because trade has not improved with the activity they were led to expect upon the advent of the Gladstone Ministry to power, and not at all disposed to put up any longer than they can help with wages which do not enable them to live at the rate of expenditure they had got inured to.

In addition to abundant and relatively cheap raw material trade will have another advantage, it is now clear, in cheap money for some time to come. Except in the necessities connected with the gold movement there was little reason any time this year to look for dear money, but even the gold drain, upon which every City editor here has been expending so much eloquence for months past, has now ceased to be formidable. Hitherto, despite the enormous imports of grain from the United States, we have not sent very much gold to New York; that function has fallen chiefly upon France and Germany, which have had to import largely, and even upon Russia, which has also had to import grain to feed the population of whole provinces straitened by the failure of the crops. The drain of gold from Germany has ceased, but not that from France, the only new point being that France has remitted gold to a large extent through London, about a million sterling having come hither this week from Paris. It is supposed that the indebtedness of both France and Russia to the United States, even should it not diminish soon, will be met by their own resources without trenching upon ours, and at all events that even if they should take some of our gold to remit, the amounts which will leave this cannot possibly be serious. The cotton bills from America, which are now becoming numerous in this market, are not heavier than usual; and on the other hand, the shipments of wheat are falling off. Of course the cotton shipments will increase, but so also will the export of goods from this side. The fear originally was that the three-fold influence of heavy grain exports from the States to this country, to France, and to Germany would lead to a demand for gold which the Continental remitters could only meet by selling credits in this market and taking out gold from the Bank of England. They have not done so to any extent, and the immediate want is now over. Germany requires no more grain from America, and France is beginning to export wine, &c. In short, almost the only result of the really prodigious international trade movement which has taken place between the old world and the new is that the rate of discount in France has risen 1 per cent., that is, from 2½ to 3½. Had the United States not bought so largely from Europe the result would have been very different; but, after all, these purchases were simply a consequence of American wealth and prosperity, and, as we now see, might have been confidently anticipated from the first. Anyhow here are the facts. The indebtedness of Europe to America has led to large shipments of gold, but the reserves in the open market have supplied most of these, and rendered the drain from the national banks unimportant. There is nothing in the gold movement to require a further advance in the value of money here; the French have not had to raise theirs more than 1 per cent.; Germany, after raising the rate, has lowered it; and Russia, with her inconvertible currency and her remote connection with civilised Europe, scarcely counts in the estimate of influences affecting our market. She must export either gold or produce of her own to pay her debts; when these fail she must cease importing, for she certainly cannot draw much on credit from any other country. Thus present appearances indicate that until January next we shall have money here little, if at all, dearer than it now is, say 2 per cent.

The meeting of the proprietors of the Delhi and London Bank was held here on Wednesday, when a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year. Mr. D. H. Small, the chairman, spoke in very favourable terms of the progress the bank was making, their deposits, for instance, having increased £50,000 in the half-year. The dividend of 5 per cent. compared with 4½ per cent. at the corresponding period of last year; and £2,000 was set aside to the "doubtful debt" account, which was being gradually liquidated. The report was, of course, adopted.

Mining schemes, gold-mining schemes, and, above all, Indian gold-mining schemes, are still the rage here. Three new companies were brought out yesterday, and it is a matter of absolute notoriety that several others are near the stage of introduction to the public. They are all in or close to the Wynaad district, and all claim to be participators in the possession of the long vein of auriferous quartz which was at first supposed to be the special property of the South Indian, the Glenrock, the Devala Moyar, and other undertakings. The names of these three new concerns are the Colar, the Wala Wynaad, and the Indian Phœnix companies, two of them with £150,000 each capital. They profess to be quite able to get all subscribed, and I daresay they are right, for the public taste runs very strongly in that direction at present; but I can only repeat what I said in a previous letter, that a good many people have bitter disappointment in store for them. Unless the value of gold as a metal is to be absolutely revolutionised, it is quite impossible that all these mines can yield one-half of what their promoters promise and the credulous public look for. The Devala-Moyar is the greatest puzzle of the number. According to universal belief, the Rothschild family hold at least ten or twenty thousand shares, and have a strong interest also, in the Moyar coffee company. I am quite sure that if the young Rothschilds themselves do not hold shares in the Devala gold company many of their clerks do, and there are unmistakeable signs that much interest is felt in New Court in the success of the undertaking. Now so long as it is believed here that the Rothschilds, or even the understrappers of the Rothschilds, have anything to do with one of the mines, all the others which cluster in the same region will be run after by the speculative public.

The Oriental Bank report is issued to-day in anticipation of the meeting on the 21st instant. The net profits of the half-year ended 30th June last were £45,768-6-8; and after paying the interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., a balance of £15,768-6-8 is carried forward. The figures of the balance-sheet show considerable changes from the previous half-year, not in all respects favourable to the bank. Thus the deposits have fallen off from £8,982,000 to £7,881,000, of which the proportion bearing interest has dropped from £6,252,000 to £5,281,000; cash and bullion have decreased from a total of £1,849,000 to £1,502,000; and Government securities from £1,401,000 to £972000. Discounts, advances, &c., amount to £9,095,519—a decrease of £407,000 compared with the last balance-sheet. All these changes merely show that the bank's business has fallen off, but, of course, the falling off is in some measure due to the loss of the African branch.

ARABIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HADHRAMANT

Is at present under the government of numerous independent chiefs, but is alleged to be in a state of anarchy; and although Turkish rule is not and cannot be altogether agreeable to Arabs, yet a certain amount of security to life and property is obtained under its *régime*—licensed bribery is found cheaper than lawless rapine. Sayyed Fadhl possesses some influence in this province on account of his supposed learning and doubtless holy descent. He may possibly be able to induce the inhabitants to submit peaceably to Turkish domination. The chief of Shehr owns a few towns in Hadhramaut, which he rules with a strong hand, and it is probable he will resist to his utmost Ottoman interference.

YEMEN.

NAAMAN MOKBIL has been released on security, his son remaining as a hostage in the hands of the Turks until the payment of upwards of 7,000 dollars on account of defalcations. He is reported to have paid the greater portion of this amount, and is seeking, by mortgage, to raise the balance. At present the town of Dhuban is leased to two of Naaman's cousins—Azaiz to Sallam, a native of the place, and the remaining dependencies to Sallam Kassim As-Sharjabi.

A guard-room capable of containing thirty or forty men has lately been erected at Sanaa, in the suburb of Beer-al-Athab. The governor is said to be doing his utmost to retrieve the misgovernment of his predecessors.

Jamil Pasha, the Mutasarif, has gone to Taizz to institute reforms! A band has been formed from the Arab levy, consisting of about thirty performers.

It is said that the cinchona plant could be easily introduced and cultivated in the high lands of Yemen.

HODAIDAH.

It is reported that a French Consul has been appointed to Hodaidah and has arrived there, but the report has not yet received official recognition.

MUSCAT.

The Constantinople *Al Jawaib* announces, on the authority of the Turkish journals, that the present Imam of Muscat, Turki bin Suliman, has sent to the Sultan a declaration of allegiance and an expression of his thanks for the transfer of the charge of the province of Dhofar to Sayyid Fadhl Pasha, and he further begs that his own principality may be placed under the protection of the Porte. No doubt the Indian Government are in possession of the facts of the case, and will in due time correct the impression, if false, which the foregoing intelligence is likely to create in the minds of British subjects having dealings with South-Eastern Arabia.

THE SHORAWAK EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from Gulistan, October 29th, to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states:—

The latest accounts received from Shorawak moveable column state that all was well; the force is camped on the right bank of the Dora river at Mandizai, the chief village of the country. Lieutenant Woon, with a party of men of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry and 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, marched by the Bed pass through the Shomrod and Kanak valleys into Quetta, on the 23rd instant, with a convoy of camels to bring in supplies, as the column was only rationed up to the 28th instant. This convoy left on the 24th instant, but is not expected to reach its destination till the 29th, owing to the difficulties of the road.

Captain H. Wylie has returned, leaving Captain Loch as Political Agent in Shorawak. Previous to his departure he made arrangements with the Maliks to send into Quetta, on local carriage, grass and barley, and also to supply the column's requirements as long as it shall remain here. Captain Loch is to make further arrangements as he shall think fit.

The water in the district is very bad, and if the force remain much longer, it may cause a heavy sick list, with disentery, &

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 4-50 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d. received 2 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 13-16d. per ounce, market

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80½ ; Four-and-a-alf ditto, 88

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HERAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 2.

A kafila which has succeeded in making its way from Herat confirms the reports of the disturbed condition of the country.

STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES.

The large gathering of Alizais on the Helmund has not dispersed, but continues to prevent supplies from reaching Kandahar.

AYOUB KHAN.

Ayoub Khan has five regiments and one battery at Herat, and one regiment and a battery at Farrah. He has sent messengers to Meshed to ask for assistance, and contemplates going there himself, when in all probability he will be arrested by the Shah on our behalf.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On our troops withdrawing from any outlying stations, the people promptly decline paying their revenue.

THE SICK LIST.

The percentage of sick amongst the troops is Europeans about nine, and natives ten.

FEELING AGAINST ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 3.

I have had a long conversation with a merchant who has just arrived from Kabul.

He states that the feeling there against Abdul Rahman had greatly increased, the people being embued with a belief in his Russian proclivities.

TURKESTAN.

Towards Turkestan, too, the political horizon is threatening, and there seems every probability that before long Afghanistan will be plunged into anarchy.

INTRIGUES AGAINST AYOUB.

Even at Farrah we hear that Ayoub's Governor is intriguing with the view of raising himself into power, although opposed to our rule and hating, above all, our Indian soldiery.

DISPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS US.

The people are well-disposed to a British alliance ; they admire our justice, and would not object to seeing their country constituted a dependency of the Indian Empire, provided, of course, that we did not interfere in the actual work of Government.

UNOFFICIAL OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

The political problem which Government have now to solve is beyond doubt a difficult one, but anything would be better than the present feeling of uncertainty which prevails from Kabul to Kandahar and the Oxus.

CAPTAIN COOKE-COLLIS.

Captain Cooke-Collis Adjutant General of the division, leaves to-day for India ; the hard work entailed upon General Phayre's staff by the march from Quetta and the arrangements for wintering the force have proved too much for him.

GENERAL PHAYRE.

General Phayre is also unwell, but remains here until General Hume arrives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The indictment for conspiracy against the Irish Land Leaguers has been formally lodged.

The county of Cork has been gazetted and proclaimed as disturbed.

THREATENED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

Famine is threatened in Russia.

ELECTION OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

General Garfield, the Republican candidate, has been elected for New York, thus securing the Presidential election.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

General Garfield has been elected President of the United States.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mongolia, with the English Mails of the 22nd October, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this morning, and the Pekin for Calcutta at 3 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	8-11¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1¼
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ do.	87
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Ex Coupon	
Bar Silver	51¾d.

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrival—Mary L. Stone.

OUT of the thirty-six prisoners who escaped from the Damaun Jail seven have been captured by the force that was sent in pursuit of them, and three more have been caught by the British authorities and handed over to the Damun Government.

WE regret to see that the branch agency at Kurrachee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been abolished for want of funds.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CECIL BEADON, Deputy Commissioner, Jullunder, it is now stated, will accompany His Highness the Maharaja of Pattiala to the Lahore durbar, instead of Major E. G. Hastings, as originally announced.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps will in future be attached to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps for administrative purposes.

GENERAL HUME, accompanied by Captain Braddon, Aide-de-Camp, left Allahabad on the 1st instant for Kandahar.

COLONEL ROWLANDS, who formerly commanded the 41st Foot, is expected shortly to get a brigade command in Bengal.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Government is in possession of information that Abdul Rahman has not been murdered, as reported ; "but it is beyond question that a serious insurrection has occurred at Cabul against his authority, of which only the vaguest particulars are yet known."

IN a recent issue we noticed the death by cholera, at Peshawur, of a son of Syud Abdul Malik Tora, himself a son of the King of Bokhara. Before the cholera finally left the camp of this prince, he lost two of his sons, one daughter, and six of his followers. The Punjab Government has sent the prince a letter of condolence and the offerings which usually accompany such letters.

THE railway line to Rawul Pindi having been completed, the new portion has been taken over by the management at Lahore, and the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, at Rawul Pindi, has been abolished.

THE somewhat sudden death is reported of Mr. S. A. Campbell, District Superintendent of Aligarh. Mr. Campbell was for some time Superintendent of Police at Allahabad.

THE telephone has been already established in Lahore between two of the principal Government offices, distant nearly two miles apart. The wire is carried on posts from the office of the Secretary to Government to the office of the Assistant Secretary, and the communication is very perfect. A message may be sent, and the reply will be received at once, by which the time formerly lost in writing chits and sending chaprassies is saved, and public business is consequently despatched without loss of time.

A POONA paper, the *Deccan Herald*, does not think that the present Governor of Bombay has "evinced any capacity for judicious and wise administration since he came among us." But the *Herald* has a great admiration for His Excellency's "social qualities," for which "he has the reputation of excellence." He plays badminton splendidly all the morning with the pretty Misses so-and-so ; he takes tiffin in the most friendly and unceremonious manner during the middle of the day with the ladies of the period ; he drives in the afternoon a fine team with the air of a first-rate whip, except when someone attempts to pass him on the road, and then—we do not mention it as any fault of his—he is frightened out of his propriety ; and at night no one can surpass him in the vigour and grace of his dancing."

THE Government of India have issued new rules for the district and presidency savings banks, which re-impose the restriction of the amount of deposits to be received in one year on one account to Rs. 500, and limit the monthly interest to be allowed on any one account to Rs. 10½. The reasons for this alteration in the rules are that "the effects of the new rules (which have been in operation since January last) have been to stimulate deposits more than was anticipated." The balances in deposit in the Government savings banks of all kinds, which had risen only Rs. 1,02,63,000 in the ten previous years, increased Rs. 93,34,000 in the first eight months of this year ; and "it has been ascertained that many of the new depositors do not belong to a class for whom public savings banks are designed."

A REPORT from General Primrose, relating incidents illustrative of the gallant stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand, has only just been published in the *Gazette of India*, and, indeed, does not appear to have been written till more than two months after the fight. The Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India both remark on the "gallant and devoted conduct" of this regiment. It appears that about a hundred officers and men were together when they made their last stand in a garden a short distance from the battlefield. "They were surrounded by the whole Afghan army, and fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy. These eleven charged out of the garden, and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death." Particulars are given, showing how individual officers fell. General Primrose remarks that "history does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on the 27th July, 1880." The same *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Primrose, describing the part the Bombay troops took in the battle of Mazra, as to which the Viceroy in Council and the Commander-in-Chief concur in endorsing "the remark already made by General Roberts, that the Kandahar Force rendered good service in the action near the latter place on the 1st September. These officers are Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 3rd Sikhs, and Quarter-Master J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, Provost Marshal of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

THE latest official report (dated October 26) on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India states :—In Madras general and favourable rain has fallen : the autumn crops are being harvested, with an average outturn. In Bombay there was rain in Guzerat and the Deccan, and the prospects of the spring crop are so far good. Beneficial rain fell in most districts of Bengal, but more is required in some places ; the *rabi* sowings are progressing satisfactorily. In the North-Western Provinces slight rain is reported from a few districts ; it was general in Rohilcund, and has secured the *rabi* sowings in that district. The sowing of cold-weather crops is also progressing elsewhere ; but unless rain falls in the south-western portion of the North-Western Provinces and in the southern districts of Oudh, except Partabgarh, there will, in many localities, be little hope of much *rabi* harvest. There is some distress amongst labourers in Cawnpore and part of Rae Bareilly ; but so far there is no immediate need for the opening of any relief work in the latter district. In the Punjab there was no rain during the week, and the yield of the autumn harvest will not be up to the average ; but prices have not yet been much affected. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces, but heavy only in Jubbulpore ; it has caused injury to crops in a few places, and has interfered with preparations for the *rabi* in others. Prospects, however, continue to be favourable on the whole. The rainfall in Burma during the week was again moderate ; crops are doing well, but more rain is required in Akyab and in several districts of the Pegu Division. In Assam the prospects of the crops remain good. In Mysore and Coorg there was general and abundant rain ; prospects are satisfactory, and prices are falling. In Berar and Hyderabad slight rain fell, and the crops seem to be thriving. In the Central India States rain was more or less general. There was rain also in Rajputana, where spring sowings have begun. Prospects throughout the Empire remain generally favourable, except in the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces and in part of Oudh, where the insufficiency of the later rain has shortened the *kharif* outturn, and is in many places rendering the *rabi* sowings either impracticable or uncertain.

THE official meteorological report for the month of September contains the tabulated figures of the rainfall of the heavy storm that produced the disastrous landslip at Naini Tal, together with the Meteorological Reporter's comments thereon. Mr. Hill states that a storm of cyclonic character struck the Orissa coast on September 10th, and then travelled along a curvilinear path, passing through Jubbulpur, Indore, Jeypur, and Delhi to the Himalayas, where it gradually broke up. The centre of the storm passed up the valley of the Ganges, and upon entering the Doab and Western Rohilkund it was reinforced by the vapour brought up by south-east winds from the Bay of Bengal. The result was a rainfall heavier than anything previously recorded in the interior of India. It is worth noting, says Mr. Hill, in connection with the theory of the origin of these storms, that the rainfall was heaviest at the time of the greatest depression of the barometer, and that at every station the rainfall commenced a day before the depression reached its lowest. The heaviest registered falls were in the Bijnour district, *viz.*, at Nagina 32·4, at Dhampur 30·4, and at Najibabad 28·5 inches during 24 hours on September 18. The rainfall of Naini Tal, the immediate cause of the disaster, was not nearly so heavy, for the quantity of vapour in the air at the level of Naini Tal is little more than half as great as on the plains.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks :—A Kabuli prince long resident in India states that, not only in his own opinion, but in that of all the Kabulis recently arrived in this country, continual civil war must be expected so long as Abdul Rahman remains Amir. The general opinion among these Afghans seems to acquit Yakub Khan of the murder of the Envoy, and to believe that his restoration would satisfy the people. It is thought that the recent opposition to us was mainly due to two causes ; first, the executions of the military commission, which were carried out principally, we believe, at the instance of Hyat Khan ; and, secondly, the deportation of Yakub to India. They further say that the people, should Yakub be restored, would at once accept a native, and, in time, a European resident. These opinions are shared in, we are informed, by Wali Mahomed Khan.

SIRDAR WALI MAHOMED KHAN, who has lately been to Simla to see the Viceroy, and has since returned to Peshawar, where he awaits the answer of Government as to the seat to be allotted him in the coming durbar, the Lahore paper says, had three applications to lay before His Excellency : first, that he might be appointed Governor of Kurrum ; and if this were impossible —as events have proved—secondly, that he might be appointed Governor of Kandahar, in either a dependent or independent position ; and thirdly, that Government would grant him a *jaygir* or an allowance. If a refusal be given to all three of these requests, the sirdar, who has a following of some 500 men with him at Peshawar, will settle, it is said, either in Turkey or Persia.

THE Harvest Festival in York Minster,—the first ever held there,—*Truth* says, was an immense success. The whole of the nave was densely crowded, over 7,000 persons being present. Canon Fleming preached a very eloquent sermon ; but the offertory (for the county hospital) said little for the practical gratitude of the vast congregration, the truly contemptible sum of £11 being the amount collected. This is worse even than the contributions made by the Bombay public at the Cathedral choral festivals here.

ONE of the society papers does not preceive the necessity of a circular forwarded to officers commanding regiments of volunteers in the Northern district of England by the "Lieutenant-General Commanding," in which volunteers are warned that they ought not to smoke when walking in uniform. Why should they not ? This demonstration of pipe-clay *versus* clay-pipes is an impertinent interference with those who sacrifice much of their time to the defence of the country. It is not an "improper and unsoldierlike habit" to smoke when in uniform, for in France, Germany, and Russia the habit is a common one.

DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVERWORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have often wondered why the Chambers of Commerce and other influential bodies do not press resolutely for one measure which could not but tend, in some degree, to counteract the depreciation of silver. I mean the removal of all duties and other restrictions on the manufacture and coinage of the metal. Of course this would not be a remedy, but it would be a slight palliative, one benefit of it being special to Englishmen in India, and the other being more generally felt. There are many of us in this country who would like to throw a portion of our small savings into the form of beautiful native silverware, and take it to England, either to give to friends or to adorn the homes for our old age. I can imagine no better investment of a few hundred rupees. But all men of small means are deterred by the cruel import duty which is exacted from them in England, as if the loss by exchange was not already a sufficiently heavy burden on a man's little hoard of hardly-saved money ! I know of one old Indian who landed at Southampton with a few articles of Cutch-work for his family, and finding the duty charged was more than he could well afford, had the things broken up, and passed as mere bullion. The duty has become a highly indefensible since the exemption of English cotton-wares from a corresponding impost in this country. What is sauce for the Manchester spinner is sauce for the Indian *sowi*. But it is very likely that absolute free-trade in silver would have far wider results. Owing to the spread of truer ideas of art there are now many people who would prefer a few bits of genuine silver in their houses to the staring shams of electro-plate, if they could only get the former at prices at all within their reach. Then, again, any decrease in the price of electro-plate is sure to meet with a response in increased consumption by the comfortable classes generally. On Indian manufactures the effect would probably be far more marked. Their undeniable beauty, the efforts that are now being made to improve them and to call public attention to them, and the accessibility to home-markets which modern communications secure, would, I am persuaded, create a large trade in these works, if Government would only take away its repressive hand. I do not see why it should not reach such a bulk as appreciably to affect the price of the metal.

October 31. L.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain Geo. Parson, R. N., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 31st October, with 2 officers and 87 men, 78th Highlanders; 4 officers, Med. Dept. ; 7 men, R. H. A. ; 34 men, 2 women, and 6 children, R. A., 7 men, R. E. ; 1 man, 9th Lancers ; 44 men, 2-7th Foot ; 18 men, 2-11th Foot ; 130 men, 2-15 Foot ; 4 men, Ind. Medl. Dept. ; 4 men, Comt. Dept ; and 37 followers. The following is the list of officers :—Major W. C. Smith and Lieut. C. Dougall, 78th Highlanders ; Dy. Surg. Genl. J. O'Neal, Surg. Major T. Oughton, Surg. Major B. T. Giraud, Surg. E. A. H. Roe, and Chaplain J. Allen.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR will sail for England to-morrow (5th November) with 57 officers, 19 ladies, and 23 children ; and also 950 men, 77 women, and 141 children. The following is the list of officers and their families :—

Lieut. Col. E. A. Stuart, 2-1st Foot.
Surg. Major J. Bonnyman, M. D.
Lieut. Col. B. S. Robinson, 8th Foot.
Surg. Major T. Wood, M. D.
Major and Mrs. R. A. Manners and child, 18th Foot.
Surg. Major and Mrs. T. G. Bolster and child.
Major T. Suddy, R. A.
Major and Mrs. G. G. Stewart, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. O. Graham, 78th Highlanders.
Capt. J. Cook, 30th Regt.
Capt. F. De L. Morrison, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. J. R. Welch, R. N.
Capt. and Fay-Master C. B. Griffith, 2-24th Foot.
Surg. E. H. Fenn, M. D.
Capt. F. L. Graves, R. A.
Capt. B. G. Booth, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. A. Smith, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. M. N. O'Connor, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Kennedy and two children, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. A. J. Dunnage, R. A.
Capt. H. H. Sealy, 2-2nd Foot.
Capt. A. G. Fife, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Capt. W. D. Shaw, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. A. G. Rowlinson, 8th Hussars.
Capt. C. Money, 2-1st Foot
Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Banks and two children, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. C. F. Gambier, Staff Corps.
Lieut. F. G. Cumming, 2-22nd Foot.
Vet. Surg. M. C. Mitchell, R. H. A.
Lieut. E. Lindesay, 2-1st Foot
Lieut. and Mrs. J. Staepole, 2-17th Foot.
Lieut. V. G. Tippinge, 2-1st Foot.
Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. H. Linsdale, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R. E.
Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Cumming, 4-60th Rifles.
Lieut. and Adjt. E. H. Stisted 2-1st Rifles.
Lieut. H. W. Broodley, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. W. A. E. Boyd, 2-1s Foot.
Surg. W. H. Allen, M. D.
Lieut. E. S. Stanley, 2-11th Foot.
Lieut. H. D. Robson, 2-2nd Foot.
Lieut. H. J. Good-Adams, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. A. Williams, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. W. E. G. Login, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. D. C. DaCosta, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. A. H. Gordon, R. A.
Lieut. W. F. Allen, 2nd Foot.
Lieut. P. H. Acheson, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Young, 2nd Foot.
2nd Lieut. R. A. Fraser, 78th Highlanders.
2nd Lieut. G. T. C. French, 2-1st Foot.
2nd Lieut. C. H. Maunsell, 2-15th Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. F. Poulton, 1-12th Foot.
2nd Lieut. J. G. Robinson, 2-1st Foot.
Capt. F. A. DeLaurent, Staff Corps.
Capt. A. J. Garrett, Staff Corps.

Special Families.

Wife and 4 children of Lieut. E. Haustoch, 2-15th Foot.
Wife and child of Lieut. K. Stuart, R. A.
Widow and child of Capt. G. A. DeVisine, 8th Hussars.
Widow and child of Mr. P. Samuels, Bengal Staff.
Wife and 3 children of Capt. N. C. Marsh, Bengal Staff.
Wife and child of Capt. A. Smith, R. E.
Wife of Major A. E. H. Smyth, 2-15th Foot.
Wife and 2 children of Major J. R. Dewes, R. A.
Wife of Major H. Langly, 15th Hussars.

DEPARTURE OF THE I. G. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE I. G. S. DALHOUSIE, Captain Walter Powell, will sail for Kurrachee on the 5th instant with one officer, 3 men, 38 women, and 58 children (Europeans) of British regiments ; and also 8 men, 2 women 4 children, and one follower (natives).

AFGHAN DESPATCHES.

(Gazette of India.)

GALLANTRY OF THE 66TH REGIMENT AT MAIWAND.

No. 398.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 551 of 1880, of the subjoined correspondence regarding the gallant and devoted conduct of the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot at the Affair of Maiwand, on the 27th July last.

From Major-General G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5694-A., —"Kabul,"—dated Simla, the 25th October 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting on the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The events mentioned have already been referred to in my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 25th Septemper 1880 ; but the details now given show the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men who fell on that occasion.

The "accompanying documents" mentioned in paragrph 1 of Lieutenant-General Primrose's letter are Brigadier-General Daubeny's report and accompaniments of the proceedings of the force under his command in connection with the burial of the dead on the field of Maiwand, which have been forwarded to Government with this office No. 5948-A., dated the 22nd instant.

From Lieutenant-General J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 1050-K., dated Kandahar, the 1st October 1880).

In forwarding the accompanying documents, I would most respectfully wish to bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the gallant and determined stand made by the officers and men of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The disposition of the regiment was as follows :—

Fighting line.—15 officers, 361 men—all ranks.
Baggage guard in rear.—1 officers, 63 men—all ranks.
With smooth-bore battery.—1 officer, 12 men—all ranks.
Sick.—32 men.

And of this number 10 officers and 275 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 2 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

These officers and men nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honour of their Queen and Country.

I have it on the authority of a Colonel of Artillery of Ayub Khan's army, who was present at the time, that a party of the 66th Regiment, which he estimated at one hundred officers and men, made a most determined stand in the garden marked "A" in the accompanying plan.

They were surrounded by the whole Afghan army, and fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy.

These eleven every one charged out of the garden and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death.

Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing that although the whole of the *ghazis* were assembled around them, not one dared approach or cut them down.

Thus standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died ; and it was not until the last man had been shot down that the *ghazis* dared advance upon them.

He further adds that the conduct of these men was the admiration of all who witnessed it.

This is the testimony of a man who witnessed the scene, and who gave the information before Brigadier-General Daubeny proceeded to Maiwand.

From an examination of the ground, from corroborative evidence, and from the position in which the bodies were found, I have not the least hesitation in stating that this account is true ; and I think His Excellency will agree with me when I say that history does not afford any grandeur or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and Country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on the 27th July 1880.

A nominal roll of the officers and men who fought and died thus nobly has been already forwarded to you ; and enquiries from survivors elicit the following facts :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank, kneeling on one knee, with a color in his hand, officers and men rallying round him ; and on this spot his body was found.

Here too fell Captain William Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in Her Majesty's service.

Close by Second Lieutenant Harry James Outram Barr was shot dead over one of the colors.

Captains Ernest Stephen Garratt and Francis James Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade.

Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden, where the last stand was made ; and here also fell Lieutenant Maurice Edward Rayner, Lieutenant Richard Trevor Chute, Second-Lieutenant Walter Rice Olivey, and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Honywood.

The two latter officers were seen holding up the colors, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, the rallying points ; and Lieutenant Honywood was shot down whilst holding a color high above his head, shouting—"Men, what shall we do to save this !"

Sergeant-Major Alexander Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden whilst carrying a color ; and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colors of their regiment on that day.

With the gallant band who made this last grand effort, fought and died Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers ; and Lieutenant Charles William Hinde, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Native Infantry, with some of his men.

The men of the 66th on baggage guard, under the command of Captain J. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat.

The party told off to man the smooth-bore battery under Lieutenant G. De la M. Faunce worked their guns steadily and well during the fight.

THE BOMBAY TROOPS AT MAZRA.

No. 599.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 582 of 1880, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the part taken by the troops of the Kandahar garrison under the command of Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., in the action of the 1st September last near Kandahar.

From Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 8823-K.,—"Kabul —Field Operations"—(dated Simla, the 27th October 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5754-A., dated the 14th instant, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., detailing the part taken by the troops under his command in the operations of the 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

2. With reference thereto, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council concurs in the remark made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in paragraph 12 of your letter No. 5585-A., dated the 7th instant, that these troops rendered good service on the occasion referred to.

3. Lieutenant-General Primrose's report will be published in the *Gazette of India* on an early date, for general information.

From Major-General G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5754-A., —"Kabul,"—dated Simla, the 14th October 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5585-A., dated 7th instant, paragraph 12, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith despatch No. 599 of the 27th ultimo, from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting the part taken by the troops under his command on the 1st September.

2. His Excellency concurs in the remarks already made by Sir Frederick Roberts, that the Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement.

From Lieutenant-General J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B. Commanding in Southern Afghanistan,—(No. 999-K.,—" Field Operations,"—dated Kandahar, 27th September 1880).

I have the honour to report that, in compliance with instructions received from you early on the morning of the 1st September 1880, I issued the following orders :—

"I.—E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, escorted by two companies of the 7th Fusiliers and four companies of the 28th Native Infantry, will march from Kandahar via the Eidgah gate, so as to reach the hill behind the village of Gandizan by 9 A.M.

"II.—The officer in command of this party will report himself to Brigadier-General Gough, V.C., commanding the Kabul Field Force Cavalry Brigade, which is to be formed up behind the Gandizan hill by 9 A.M.

"III.—The infantry and guns will precede the cavalry, and clear the way for them.

"IV.—The detachment of infantry with E-B Royal Horse Artillery, at Gandizan, will remain stationary when the cavalry advances.

"V.—The troops (No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, four guns, 40 pounders ; 4 companies, 7th Fusiliers ; 4th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry ; 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry) under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, will be formed up at Karchichi-Haidar (the old cavalry lines) at 8 A.M. for the purpose of threatening the Baba Wali Kotal and watching the Kotal-i-Murcha.

"VI.—The Commanding Royal Engineer will detail a party of sappers to accompany the force.

"VII.—This force will remain stationary during the day.

"VIII.—The Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery will see that a good position is taken up by No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, for firing at the guns on Baba Wali Kotal ; and, in doing this, he will bear in mind that the object of the movement on the right is entirely to hold the enemy on and about the pass, whilst the final attack is delivered by the left in the direction of Pir Paimal.

"IX.—The following troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Daubeny, will at once occupy a line of defence (in relief of those of the Kabul Field Force) extending from Picket Hill on the right by Karez Hill to Chil-Zina on the left :—

4 companies, 66th Regiment.
2 ,, 1st Bombay Native Infantry,
2 ,, 28th ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ,,

"X.—The whole of the available cavalry of regiments (3rd Light Cavalry, Head quarters Poona Horse, and 3rd Sind Horse) under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, will move out in advance of Brigadier-General Burrows, and take up a good position for watching the Baba Wali and Kotal-i-Murcha passes, with the ground intervening.

"XI.—2nd Royal Artillery will proceed at once to Picket Hill, where Major Greig will report to Colonel Johnson for further orders.

"XII.—A day's cooked rations to be taken by the troops.

"XIII.—Only the first reserve of ammunition will accompany the troops.

"XIV.—Signallers to accompany each party.

"XV.—The Deputy Surgeon-General will make all arrangements for the reception and care of the wounded.

"XVI.—The head-quarters of the Lieutenant-General will be at first in the Sappers' garden.

"XVII.—Colonel Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, will take command of the city during the day, and make all local arrangements."

2. In accordance with the above, the cavalry moved out at about 7-30 A. m., and Brigadier-General Daubeny followed at about 8 a. m., occupying the ground ordered as follows :—

2 companies, 1st Bo. N. I., were posted on Picket Hill.
2 ,, 66th Regt., on Karez Hill.
1 company, 66th Regt., between Karez Hill & Picket Hill.
1 ,, 28th Bo. N. I., between Chil-Zina & Karez Hill.
1 ,, 28th Bo. N. I., watching the gardens in left rear of the Chil-Zina.

3. Brigadier-General Burrows marched shortly after, taking up a strong position in the old cavalry and Jacob's Rifles' lines.

4. An excellent position was found for No. 5-11th Royal Artillery, about one hundred yards to the right of Picket Hill.

5. During the whole of the march of the above troops into position they were constantly shelled by the enemy from guns in battery on Baba Wali Kotal, but no casualties occurred.

6. At 9-15 a.m. No. 5-11th came into acton under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and remained in action until 12-30 p.m. engaging the guns on the Kotal, which replied with much spirit until about noon, when they were apparently directed upon the troops who were making the turning movement by Pir Paimal.

7. During the early stage of the advance of the 1st and 2nd Brigades on the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, the enemy gathered in strong force on the low hills directly in front and east of the Baba Wali Pass, evidently contemplating a rush on the guns of No. 5-11th ; but their leaders, who could be distinctly seen urging them on in the direction of Kalacha-i-Haidar, could not force the *ghazis* collected there to face the position taken up by Brigadier-General Burrows ; and, though some few actually descended down the hills, the main portion would not follow, and they remained under cover until the position was turned, when they retreated rapidly over the Kotal.

8. 2 p.m. Major Tillard, commanding E-B Royal Horse Artillery, with the escort of the 7th Fusiliers, and the 28th Native Infantry, arrived at the village of Abasabad and reported to Brigadier-General Gough, who directed him to proceed along the Kokeran road and clear the low hills near the villtge of Gandizan.

9. Immediatly on opening fire the enemy commenced a heavy musketry fire on the guns (which was, however, soon silenced), and also fire from the two guns at the foot of the south-west spur of the Pir Paimal.

10. The practice of these two guns was continuous and good ; and though the guns of E-B were engaging them some time, they were unable to silence them.

11. Shortly after 11 A. M. Brigadier-General Gough directed this party to advance and hold the hills by Gandizan, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and in this position they remained until ordered to return to quarters at 5 P. M.

12. On reporting to Colonel Johnson, Major Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, was ordered to form up behind Karez Hill with the rest of the attacking troops.

13. At about 9 A. M. guns of this battery moved to the right of Karez Hill and opened fire against the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, and were soon after joined by the rest of the battery, which kept up a fire on the village until masked by the advance of the 1st Brigade.

14. The battery then limbered up and followed the 1st Brigade during the remainder of the day, coming into action on the left of the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, but the enemy dispersing, they did not fire.

15. At 2 o'clock the cavalry, which had been watching the passes, received orders to cross by the Baba Wali Kotal and pursue up the Arghandab valley in the direction of Kajak Mulk.

16. Brigadier-General Nuttall, taking with him the 3rd Sind Horse and the 3rd Light Cavalry, proceeded at once to carry out these orders, and, pushing on, came upon bodies of the enemy making for the hills and beyond the valley.

17. These he charged and dispersed, following up the retreating enemy to Mansurabad, a distance of some fifteen miles.

18. Night coming on compelled him to abandon the pursuit, and he therefore returned, reaching the lines at about 10 P. M.

19. Brigadier-General Nuttall estimates the loss of the enemy in this pursuit at one hundred men killed.

20. At 5 P.M. the whole of the pickets being relieved returned to quarters.

21. A complete casualty list, with amount of ammunition expended, has been already forwarded.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICES.

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India, in continuation of Field Force No. 88, dated 26th September 1880, to which I beg that it may be attached.

F. S. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commanding in Southern Afghanistan.

No. 600.—The names of the undermentioned officers were inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., No. 88, dated the 26th September, 1880, as having rendered specially good service during the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and in the action near the latter place on the 1st September, 1880 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry.
Quartermaster J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, Provost Marshal of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

THE SHOOTING AT MAZRA.

Is the shooting of the British force at the battle of Mazra, on the 1st ultimo, considered by those learned in the art of musketry, as imparted to the soldier, a satisfactory outturn for the ceaseless drudgery he undergoes to render him a "dead shot !" From General Roberts's despatches we learn that, in the above battle, 14,855 rounds of Martini-Henry and 28,509 of Snider ammunition were expended ; or a total of 43,364 rounds. The artillery expended 68 shrapnell, and 21 common shell ; and we read that the bayonet had to be freely used on two or three occasions. Our loss is reported as follows :—killed 40, wounded 228, or in the proportion of about 1 to 5. General Roberts estimates the enemy's loss in killed at no less than 1,200. Loss in wounded is not approximated ; but allowing the same ratio as on our side, this would be about 6,000, or a total of 7,200 casualties. Crediting the artillery fire with having caused the enemy a loss of five per shell fired, and the bayonet with one-hundredth part of the whole, which, it is surmised, is not too large an estimate, we have as follows :—

By Artillery fire	{	74 killed.
		370 wounded
By Bayonet	{	1,190 killed.
		60 wounded.
Total		516 casualties.

These deducted from the full number of the enemy's loss, viz., 7,200, leaves 6,684 as debitable to rifle fire ; to render which number *hors de combat*, 43,364 rounds of ammunition, or over 6 rounds per each, was expended. In a musketry sense, calculating each casualty as a bull's eye, and equal to 4 points, the average shooting was upwards of 50 per cent. below that expected of recruits at target practice, are they are permitted to join the ranks. In the first

age was then most imperfect and slovenly, but is now equal to the best cultivation in the fertile Kistna valley, and in every village one sees the marks of sure prosperity, in new and newly-building houses, temples, court-houses, and village walls. In 1835 there was not one cart with wooden wheels in all the district, but now they are to be found in every village, and one of the revenue officers who settled the district in 1835 has stated (in a letter, read before a Parliamentary Committee, in 1856-7), that when visiting it 14 years afterwards (1849) he found 100 such carts attending the market at the town of Indapur. It is, indeed, in the bazaar of this town that the marvellous advance made by the district under our rule is most strikingly manifested. In 1849 it had increased to double its size in 1835, and in 1855-6, when I was frequently there, it had again extended beyond twice its limits in 1849 and formed one of the busiest and most picturesque bazaars in Western India. I do not know whether the opening of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway along the line running about 20 miles to the west of Indapur has made any difference, but in 1855-6 as you strolled of a Sunday morning from the Travellers' Bungalow across the road towards the town, to wear out a good wholesome forenoon in the bazaar, you were sure to find the latter thronged from end to end. Here and there in the camping ground outside were practically innumerable, and among them were always several conical-roofed private carriages covered with tassels and bells. A milk-white pet bullock, unloosed from one of the latter, would probably stroll into the bazaar with you and pass leisurely from one grain shop to another, eating of the different kinds of pulse and cereals heaped in the basket-like stalls of the sheer buyers or sellers. Of a Sunday there is little inducement for you to examine the various shops, the crowd is so lustly and attractive in itself, and it is sure to be thickest round those in which are piled up from floor to roof the rolls of many-coloured Manchester goods. It is in the midst of such an eager huckstering concourse, gathered from all the country side around, that these industrial kirtan singers are now wont to appear. Space is cleared round them, and, after a little tuning up of their banjos and hurdygurdies, they at once begin their song. In the following extract I have preserved the complete form of the kirtan, in the hope that it may better to preserve the integrity of its form have not indicated the passages omitted. For the rest, I have nearly always simply transcribed Mr. Wassoodewjee's literal Translation.

Shri. Naman.—Obeisance to Ganpati (to be recited in a tune). Shlok.—The elephant-headed is successful. Shlok.—May the auspicious Saraswati, who is fair and fragrant as the sweet white flowers of the jasmine, who is robed in white, whose left arm is adorned with the neck of the most elegant of guitars (*vina*); who sits on the white water-lily (lotus); who is the praise of Brahma of Alchut (Vishnu), of Shankar (Siva) may the bright and gentle goddess protect me. Bhajan.—(Repetition of the names of the greater gods). Kekawali.—The elephant-headed god (Ganpati) whose vehicle (*vahan*) is a mouse, who holdest in thy hand a *modak* (ball of sweet meat), who art the son of Gaori (a name of Kali in one of her auspicious aspects), god of incepts, remover of all difficulties in our path, obeisance to thee and prayer. Pad.—(To be sung as the leader marks the sun-symbol on his forehead with sandal-wood powder). Thou art the master and principal ornament of the Kings of the Solar race. Shlok.—These are the 14 sciences:—(1) Divine knowledge; (2) chemistry; (3) music; (4) the Vedas; (5) astronomy; (6) grammar; (7) archery; (8) swimming and navigation; (9) logic; (10) the art of love; (11) knowledge of the horse; (12) riding; (13) courage; (14) palmistry. Katao.—Oh, thou one-toothed god (Ganpati)! Thou art the throne of knowledge! Redeem and bless us! Arya.—The 14 sciences have disappeared. It has fallen to our lot to become slaves and to endure what has befallen us. Dindi.—A (Indian) shawl is a rich cloth. There are few things equal to it in other countries. In the old time the Peishwa received a pair of *dhotars* (waist-cloths) packed in a mango-stone. (This is an historical fact.) How was that done? There are few such skilful men now in the world. Katao.—Daily remember who our ancestors were, and be vigilant. Pad. (1)—Oh people! we have become poor and helpless; we are ruined in every way—jaghires, inams, sansthans, agrahars (lands assigned to Brahmans), dewasthans, palanquins, warsahans, and watans, all have been lost. Alas! we have become so foolish as not to be able to bring forward any evidence in proof of this. (2) Waras, wealth, and carriages, gardens, and pleasure houses, shawls, cloths of fine texture, wrought in gold and silver, women's robes and scarves, turbans wholly of gold and silver thead, all have been lost. (3) Necklaces, bracelets, rings for the fingers, and earrings set with gems, beautiful earrings for the women of diamonds and double drops of pearls, all have been lost. (4) Women now adorn themselves with gilt ornaments. Imitation jewellery has been introduced; real things have disappeared, and false ones are used for show. (6) The time which has come is very bad. Everything is lost everywhere. Pad.—All trades and occupations have vanished. Agriculture is subject to many imposts. Pad.—All our former grandeur is gone. Pad.—Do not acquire learning simply for obtaining service. Leave off (European) learning. There has been no rest at any time during the last 30 years. Some have become B. A.'s, and others M. A.'s, but have no money. They acquire learning, and take to drunkenness. Shake off idleness and find some new remedy (industry). Saki.—You have acquired learning (European) and done yourself no good. You have rendered your countrymen poor. You have rendered your masters happy, as a buffalo does, by eating chaff and giving milk. Abhang (from Tukaram).—The camel carries boxes of sugar, but has only thorns for food. Katao (to be sung by all in chorus).—Trade and business have wholly disappeared. The wind of poverty has begun to blow through the land—begun to blow. Be vigilant even now. They came from England, and spread in all directions the threads of the net of free trade, and made our people mad. They filled the country with beautiful-looking and charming articles, and had songs sung in their praise. This is attributable to the skill of those people. (Pause.) Glass came first. It was a great shock to caste. Now there are only five persons left who do not buy it. The high-standing metal candelabra have disappeared and *wil-shets* (wall-shades) have been put in their place. Their hanging globes have brought about a general pollution of the four castes. Brass hanging lamps have disappeared, and glass chandeliers have increased. Oil has passed into background, and kerosine oil has come forward. The wicks have been blown out, and candles, which make people sick, are lighted. There are no traces left of tinder-boxes (the Promethean spark); but every one looks about him for Lucifer matches. You have no foresight to be experimented on so by others. You have Lucifer matches, but no light illumines your minds. Articles which only seem bright, but which are in reality as deceptive as fire-flies, are freely purchased. Their nails, and sickles, and bright scales, their knives, scissors, and razors are good only in appearance; but they are not durable, and are made for sale only, like the *palgunika* (loose women). Oh, men, listen! Understand that needles and pins are pure trouble-bringing things, and prick only your bellies. All our weapons have disappeared, and razors have come. They (the English traders) shave us now with a vengeance, and fill their coffers with wealth. To us they give the robe of servility. It this way they have meddled with every trade in the country, and ruined us. Chorus.—Broadcloth has displaced the thick cashmeres, as also the thin *alwans* (a sort of cotton cloth). Their sheetings appear cheap, but they are not so beautiful as flannel, so warm, so soft. Their imitation *dhotars* (waist-cloths) have borders, which are dyed with imported powders (aniline dyes). The borders appear, but their colour is false and transient. You have a great liking for these things, and use them, and reject the indigenous cloth. You at this moment seek after Horrocks' long-cloth. Their jaconets has made great havoc among us. The Nagpur district has been ruined. The Baramati (at Nagpur and Baramati rich gold, silver, and silk bordered *dhotars* used to be woven) are starving, and wandering in all directions. In like manner Ahmedabad has become impoverished, and England made prosperous. You have been enticed by the show of their skill. Even if their goods are delivered packed up, still you blindly receive them. But although they know this, they (the English) do not abandon honesty. They act in good faith. And their Sena, Dimity and Sushi (used for pillows) are said to be really good. (Pause.) Their *dhotars* are beautiful, in stripes of green, blue, red, and they are twice dyed. Their chintzes are bright; but soon fade and wear out. Our *nagtas* (silk clothes), *pitambars* (cloths of yellow—the colour of joy), and *dhoblis* (woollen clothes) have disappeared, and their bright-looking clothes have taken their place. In this way they have introduced their cloths among the people and having, as it were, charmed them by means of a spell, have burnt them up like *papar* (a wafer-like cake of pulse meal and spices, which, when baked to scorching, is eaten with curry and rice). Chorus.—In all directions are tables and chairs, couches and chests of drawers, benches, sofas, and easy chairs, at cheap rates. There are handsome desks, but they contain quills, blacklead pencils, steel pens, slate pencils, india-rubber, and chalk. The gum has gone and wafers have come. Others use sealing-wax. (Pause.) Porcelain dishes have entered our houses and filled our brazen dishes (*tats*) with fear. You ought to purchase country shoes, but you think it a pleasure to buy their boots and pumps, with their appurtenances, blacking and brushes. You have a great desire to have their umbrellas, walking-sticks, guernsey frocks, neck comforters, waistcoats with green and red buttons, caps, gloves and stockings, double coats, watches and chains. These you purchase with great delight, and you pour out the crucible of wealth to fill up the holes in the houses of foreigners. Tumblers have become like *tambias* (metal drinking cups). Glass vessels have ruined *panchpatras* (metal pots). Shaving dishes have vanished *mankarnicas* (large metal pots). The porcelain water-jugs are bought with delight even by Brahmans. Glass bottles have entered like pots into every house and polluted all the houses. Fashionable-looking bottles containing spirits, which interfere with our religion, have everywhere appeared. (Pause.) Men and women, although they do not need them, but merely for the pleasures' sake of purchasing and because they are cheap, buy all manner of small (foreign) boxes, made skilfully, octangular, square, round, almond-shape, semi-circular; of horn or zinc; plain or painted with the nine colours; and with gold and silver and glass work on them. (Pause.) Truth is unpalatable, and falsehood toothsome. The essence of sandalwood and pach (patchouli) have been displaced by lavender and Florida water. A tutari (literally, 'view halloo,' but metaphorically 'advertisement') is blown through the country. The bazaar is inundated with paper, and bundles of quills. Saki.—Sue, bones, earthen dishes, feathers, fat, spirituous , soft wood, iron wares are stored everywhere are. But gold, silver, and the fine gems are not ted. Never purchase mean article; prepared great skill. Pad.—See! see! how we have ained. Money has gone to foreign countries, ir hands are empty. Be vigilant. All has d the wind of poverty has begun to blow low. Put an end to enmities, acquire another. By making endeavours, money, d apply your hands to trades. hase foreign goods. Leave off les, hanging lamps, cloth, and ing. Money has gone to foreign countries, estmeats) to foreigners, e. Abhang.— herish pride, money. ushi o

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A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until thetime of his retirement from Service; and that should the die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
at age 40	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
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